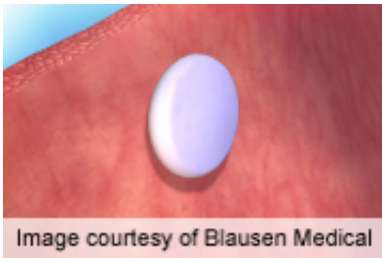


Large variation in lipid reduction with high-dose statin tx

July 31 2014



There is considerable interindividual variation in the magnitude of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and apolipoprotein B reductions achieved with statin therapy, which affects cardiovascular disease risk, according to a study published in the August 5 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

(HealthDay)—There is considerable interindividual variation in the magnitude of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (non-HDL-C), and apolipoprotein B (apoB) reductions achieved with statin therapy, which affects cardiovascular disease risk, according to a study published in the August 5 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

S. Matthijs Boekholdt, M.D., Ph.D., from the Academic Medical Center in Amsterdam, and colleagues conducted a meta-analysis using

individual patient data from eight randomized controlled statin trials. Data were included for 38,153 patients who were allocated to [statin therapy](#), and underwent assessment for conventional lipids and apolipoproteins at baseline and at one-year follow-up.

The researchers found that 5,287 participants had 6,286 major cardiovascular events during follow-up. Reductions of LDL-C, non-HDL-C, and apoB were subject to large interindividual variability despite a fixed statin dose. More than 40 percent of those assigned to high-dose statins did not achieve an LDL-C target of

Citation: Large variation in lipid reduction with high-dose statin tx (2014, July 31) retrieved 25 April 2024 from

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